PROPOSALS.

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tified, and contr-cts will be ready for execution as count thereafter as may be presentable.

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The classes of this Bureau are numbered and lettered as fallows:
Class Sed 1, Bricks; Ho 2, Stone; Ho, R', Stone; Ro, R, Yellow Pine Timber; Po. 4, Yallow Pine Lumber; Mo A, Oak and Hand Wood; Ro, 6, White Pine, Paperes, Mo A, Oak and Hand Wood; Ro, 6, White Pine, Paperes, Janiper, an Cypered; Ro. 7, Janua, Hart and No. 10, Monthly and Fire Sand and Fire-lety, Ro. 12, Steel; No. 13, Linux, Hart and Pine-lety, Ro. 12, Steel; No. 13, Pine William of the Sand Monthly and Fire-Sand Sand Fire-lety, Ro. 12, Steel; No. 13, Pine William (No. 13, Pine William (No. 14, Pine), Ro. 12, Steel; No. 13, Pine William (No. 14, Pine), Ro. 13, Mart and No. 14, Pine William (No. 14, Pine), Ro. 15, Chartonal; Ro. 23, Reliam, No. 14, Provander; No. 25, Enthusy Ro. 21, Provander; No. 25, Enthusian (No. 12, Rosellety, Ro. 27, Authentic Closi; No. 28, Marthinian Broad-top Cosh, (and Pieton at Benicon yard; No. 31, Corper and Composition Salts; No. 23, Marthinian Gumberland Class, A, Pine Salting Wings of "Shee Building, Corper and Composition Salts; No. 23, Marthinian Ro. 11 (Notfolk) Class Ro. 12, Papereng Building No. 11 (Notfolk) Class Ro. 12, Cholong; No. 2, Parthinian (No. 2, Papereng Building No. 11 (Notfolk) Class Ro. 10, Class, Ro. 12, Marthinian Ro. 11 (Notfolk) Class, Ro. 12, Marthinian Ro. 11, No. 2, Parthinian Ro. 12, Marthinian Ro. 13, Marthinian Ro. 13, Parthinian Ro. 14, No. 2, Parthinian Ro. 14, No. 2, Parthinian Ro. 16, Marthinian Ro. 17, Filling Ice-house.

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Tational Republican.

WASHINGTON CITY, D. C., WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 11, 1866.

NO. 191.

ed in this Paper by Authority of THE PRESIDENT.

DEOPOSALS FOR MATERIALS TO BE SUPPLIED TO THE TAY -TANDA, I NOTE THE OUR EAST OF STREET BUILDING.

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eas are numbered and design 

A. St. St. Store Florier Grad-bles. Ho. No. Painting Arrives. Ho. No. Collock and Homp Packing, St. Ho. St. Collock and Homp Packing, St. Ho. St. Packing at Maria. e, No. 22.

quired at the respect to part of price of the respect to the respe PROPOSALS FOR ENGRAVINGS OF THE ILLUSTRATION A COMPANY OF THE COMMISSIONER OF PATERIAL FOR THE TAX THE PARTY OF THE PARTY

Sealed proposals will be pre-ived at this office and HURS AT, the first day of July, 1886, as 12 o'close o'carni-hing one act of electrolype pures of the fill. U Mario 38 O. Maries at N. Se., accompanying it

Any forther information that may be required will be gratished also application to take after, or to the Com-tainteer of Patients.

Preparate will be addressed to "The Joint Committee a Printing," Washington, D. G., sare of the under-greed, and ondersed on the envelope, "Troposals for to Patient Office Report." JOHN D. DEFRESA,

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR DEFARTAMENT OF THE IN PERSON.

Union Staves Parent Oreion,

Wassington June 14, 1866.

On the perition of William Moore, of Brooklys, New
York praying for the extension of a natest granted in
James Cauman, assignes of the said William Moore,
on the 14th day of September, 1869, for an improvement in
"Door Locks" for saven years from the expirstant
of said patent, which takes place on the 14th day of september, 1869.

Companies of the Currency, Walliamor, May 29, 1506.

May 29, 1506.

May 29, 1506.

Have opened a new stand for the onle of all kinds against "The Marchante" Rational State of Washington, "D. C. that they must present be acce and make and state of the Currency of an indicate the Companies of the Currency.

Have opened a new stand for the onle of all kinds against "The Marchante of All Kinds Papers, Stationary, Cigars, &s., at Ho. Sie Ratreet, balency of the Currency of the Currency of the Currency.

Have opened a new stand for the onle of all kinds against the Marchanter, Cigars, &s., at Ho. Sie Ratreet, balency of the Currency of

National Union Convention.

A National Union Convention, of at least two delegates from each congressional dis-trict of all the States, two from each Terri-tary, two from the District of Columbia, and

tary, two from the District of Columbia, and four, delegates at large from each State, will be held at the city of Philadelphia, on the second Tuesday (14th) of August next.

Such delegates will be chosen by the electors of the several States who sustain the Administration in maintaining subroken the mion of the States under the Constitution which our fathers established, and who agree in the following propositions, viz.

The union of the States is, in svery case, indisselable, and is perpetual; and the Constitution of the United States, and the lawspassed by Congress in pursuance thereof, suppress and constant, and universal in their obligation;

The richts the dignit, and the causality of

passed by Congress in pursuance increments supreme and constant, and universal in their obligation;

The rights, the dignit, ead the equality of the States in the Union, including the right of representation in Congress, are solemnly guaranteed by that Constitution; to save which from overthrow so much blood and treasure were expended in the late civil war;

There is no right, anywhere, to disnotes the Union, either by voluntary withdrawal, by force of arms, or by congressional section; neither by the secession of the States, nor by the exclusion of their loyal and qualified representatives, nor by the national Government in any other form:

Blavery is abolished, and neither can, nor ought to be, recentablished in any State or Portitory within one jurisdiction;

Each State has the undoubled right to prescribe the qualifications of its own electors, and no external power rightfully can, or ought to, dictate, control, or influence the free and voluntary action of the States in the exercise of that right:

The maintenance involute of the rights of the States and especially of the right of each

free and voldinary action of the States in the exercise of that right;

The maintenance inviolate of the rights of the States, and especially of the right of each State to order and control its own domestic concerns, according to its own judgment exclusively; subject only to the Constitution of the United States, is essential to that ballance of power on which the perfection and spidurance of our political fabric depend, and the overthere of that system by the usurpation and contralisation of power in Congress would be a revolution, dangerous to republican government and destructive of liberty;

Each House of Congress is made, by the Constitution, the sole judge of the elections, returns and qualifications of its members, but the exclusion of loyal Senators and Repleatatives, properly chosen and qualified, under the Constitution and laws, is unjust and revolutionary;

not the exclusion of loyal Senators and Repsentatives, properly chosen and qualified, under the Constitution and laws, is unjust and revolutionary;

Every patriot should frown upon all these sets and proceedings everywhere, which can serve no other purpose than to rekindle the animostics of two, and the effect of which upon our moral, social and material interests at home, and upon our standing abroad, differing only in degree, is injurious like war itself.

The purpose of the war having been to preserve the Union and the Constitution by putting down the rebellion, and the rebellion having been suppressed, all resistance to the authority of the General Government being at an end, and the war having ocased, war measures should also cease, and should be followed by measures of peaceful administration, so that union, harmony side concordinal by the early restoration of all the States to the exercise of their constitutional powers in the National Government is indispensably necessary to the strength and the defence of the Republic, and to the maintenance of the public credit:

All such electors in the thirty-six States and nine Territories of the United States, and in the District of Columbia, who in a spirit of patriotism and love for the Union, can rise above personal and sectional considerations, and who desire to see a truly National Union Convention, which shall represent all the States and Territories of the Union, and results as friends and brothers, under the national flag, to hold counsel together upon the state of the Union, and convention who deep not lovally access the Convention who does not lovally access the convention who does not lovally access the convention who does not lovally access the

delegates.

But no delegate will take a seat in such Convention who does not loyally accept the national situation and cor-lially endorse the principles above set forth, and who is not attached, in true allegiance, to the Constitution, the Union, and the Government of the United States.

A. W. RANDALL, Pres't.

A. W. RANDALL, Pres't. J. R. Dooltrie, O. H. BROWNING. EDGAR COWAN, CHARLES KNAP.

CHARLES KNAP,
SAMUEL FOWLER,
Executive Com. Nat. Union Club.
We recommend the holding of the above
Convention, and endorse the call therefor.
DANTEL S. NORTON,
J. W. NESSITE, JAMES DIXON, T. A. HENDRICKS. WASHINGTON, June 25, 1886

HARPER'S NEW MONTHLY

Perconal Recollections of the War. (Second Paper.)
Illustrations—Rains of old Church near Charlestows—
I Fatest of Nobitity—A Candidate for the Ferrage—
The Haventoe-Kunne of Rairroad Hridge, Margae's
Ferry—Rains of the Viaduoi, M riinsbarg—A Co. fedrate Volunium—The lanate idea—The Little Cottage—

illustrations. - I ower of Resem-tracts or robust of Loretton-Kon Augusta-Piraca do Roy D. Maria Thearte-The Falace of Ajuda-The Arch of the Agu-duct.
High Days to a Virginis. Village.
Armadais. By Walker Cottine. (Concluded.)
Book the last.
Chapter III. In the House.
Chapter III. The Purple Flank. to-Kon Augusta-Praca do Rocio and tre-The Palace of Ajuda-The Great

Chapter II. The Mouse.
Chapter III. The Furple Flank,
Epil-ryse.
Chapter II. Midwinker.
Chapter II. Midwinker.
Gety-bour J. Widwinker.
Gety-bour J. W. W. Portrait.
The sword of Damocies.
The Reof Cather.
Banchuary Frivilegae in Rome.
Under the Arches.
Mr. Moddiar's Mistake.
A Stady of Logs.
The Food of Birds.
Barton of the Colored Population of Louisiana.
An Hour at Sea.
Potry-Two.
J. Active Sanger Chapter
Mouse March Chapter

TERMS FOR BARPER'S HADARISH AND WREELY. r bills to the Paient Office with a paper reference to account to the surface of the souther.

C. L. STIEBELING & CO
Have opened a new came for the sule of all kinds
Papers, Stationery, Cigars, &s., at He. His Satreet, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets. Subscriptions
received for all New York, Philadelphia and Saltimore papers.

Jail-1m

The control of the Sagrand of the Satreet of the Sagrand of the

[OPPICIAL.] LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES. ed at the First Session of the Th

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES, Passed at the First Section of the Thirty scant Congress.

[Puntic—No. 101.]

Ar Aor granting innda to the State of Oregon to aid in the construction of a military road from Albany, Oregon, to the castern boundary of said State.

Be if enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of Assertic in Congress assembled. That there be, and hereby is, granted to the State of Oregon, to sid in the countraction of a military wagon road from Albany, Oregon, by way of Canyon City and the most feasible pass in Cascade range of mountains, to the eastern boundary of the State, effective pass in Cascade range of mountains, to the eastern boundary of the State, effective pass in Cascade range of mountains, to the eastern boundary of the State, effective pass in Cascade range of mountains, to the eastern boundary of the State, effective in the construction of said road, and shall be disposed of only as the work progresses; and the same shall be asphiled to no other purpose whatever: And provided, further, That any said all lands heretofore reserved to the United States by act of Congress or other competent authority be, and the same are, reserved from the operation of this soct, except so fars as it may be necessary to locate the route of said road through the same, in which case the right of way is granted, subject to the approval of the President of the United States.

See 2. And be it further enacted, That the said lands hereby granted to said State shall be disposed of by the legislature thereof for the purpose aforesaid and for no other and the same are, reserved two said State shall be disposed of by the legislature foreoff or the purpose aforesaid and for no other and the same are as wagon road, and much active special manner as the State of Oregon may prescribe.

Bix. 3. And be it further enacted, That the lands hereby granted to said state shall be disposed of only in the following manner, that is to say; that when ten miles of said road shall be completed quantity o

and road are completed, then another quantity of land hereby granted, not to exceed thirty sections, may be sold, coterminous to said completed portion of said road, and so, from time to time until said road is completed; and if said road is not completed within five years, no further sales shall be made, and the land remaining unsold shall revert to the United States.

Approved, July 5, 1866.

Approved, July 5, 1866.

[Pustic—No. 102.]

As Acr to provide for the payment of the sixth, eighth, and eleventh regiments of Ohio volunteer militia of Cincinnati, Bard's company of cavalry, and Paulsen's battery, during the time they were in the service of the United States, in 1862.

Be il enacted by the Senate and House of Expresentatives of the United States, in 1862.

Be il enacted by the Senate and House of Expresentatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the officers and men of the sixth, eighth, and eleventh regiments of Ohio volunteer militia, and of Captain S. W. Bard's company of cavalry, and of Captain August Paulsen's battery, of Cincinnati, ordered into the service of the United States, at Cincinnati, Ohio, on the second day of September, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, notwithstanding any irregularity in their muster into the service of the United States, be paid for the time the officers and men were actually in the service, respectively, not however to exceed the period of thirty-one days.

Approved, July 5, 1866.

[Pusine Resolution—No. 52.]

thousand dollars.

Secondly. To provide additional accommodations in the park, twenty five thousand

dollars.

Thirdly. For the compensation of the prin-cipal agent of the exhibition in the United States, at the rate of two thousand dollars a year: Provided, That the period of such service shall not extend beyond sixty days after the close of the exhibition, four thou-sand dollars, or so much thereof as may be

missioners, not exceeding twenty in number, whose expenses shall not be paid; but no person interested, directly or indirectly, in any article exhibited shall be a commissioner; nor shall any member of Congress, or any person holding an appointment or office of honor or trust under the United States be appointed a commissioner, agent, or officer under this resolution.

Sec. 2. And be it further resolved. That the governors of the several States be, and they are hereby, requested to invite the patriotic people of their respective States to assist in the proper representation of the handiwork of our artisans, but the profile sources of material wealth with which our land is blessed, and to take such further measures as may be necessary to diffuse a knowledge of the proposed exhibition and to secure to their respective States the advantages which it promises.

Sec. 3. And be it further resolved, That it shall be the duty of the said general agent at New York, and the said commissioner general at Paris, to transmit to Congress, through the Department of State, a detailed statement of the manner in which such expenditures as are hereinbefore provide[d] for are made by them respectively.

Approved, July 5, 1866.

One of Brick Pomroy's Stories.

One of Brick Pomroy's Stories.

One of Brick Pomroy's Stories.

I can't help it, so I will tell you the tale as the tale 'was told to me. It was, it is simply, a simple tale, and tells of the mistakes of life, as 'twere. The Germans tell their troubles to me as chloroform is poured on a handker-chief to relieve the patient.

One day, while standing patting the neck of 'Kitty,' my running mare, an honest Teuton, who had seen service in the war, came and said:

"Ah, mynheer Bumroy, you here!"

"Yaw, mynheer Schwipes, I hear."

"So-o! You busy dis morning!"

"No, Jacob, I'm never busy unless when I am busy."

"No. Jacob, I in here."
am busy."
"Well, den, mynheer Bumroy, you shustmake tie that horse loose so he can make
herself blay around mit herself is ter yard aleetles, und I sit down on mine—mine—
mean your saw saw-horse und dells you somedings.

leciles, und I sits down on mine—mine—I mean your saw saw-horse und dells you somedings.

We sat. Then said the man:

'Now, you see, Mr. Buarcoy, I no makes myself likes the way you talk about my gousins, Suickanacker. He pe so goot men as never pe's anyveres. He shust like me. He goes to ter wars. I go to ter wars. I do the see to the see the see that trummel, und I goes out te get regrouts. I und I got em. Und I send em off to ter war. Und purty soon, pimeby, ven de pig pounties, got so pig as a whole hog. Mr. Buarcoy, I kiss mine vrow and dakes ten budred dollars pounties und I go to ter war. Und I dell mine vrow she no makes vater. I mit her eyes, for I go long mit tien. Shirts, and, of course, I goomes pack. You see. Mr. Buarcoy, I knows who, to go mit. I would go mit Sigel, but Sigel gets his back up too much, and is not careful who he don't gift mit. So I goes mit Shirts, for he never gets hart in any country und I knows vere Shirts is, that is vot you call vere you puts money—safe.

\*\*Vell, I gets mine pounties, so I have some

muney—safe.

\*Veil, I gets mine pounties, so I have some dings to pay taxes mit till I makes dead, der I go as a gorporal mit Shirts, und I goes ter war, und I do shust likes odder fellers— Be it ensolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, in eighteen hundred and sixty-seven. The House of the Control of the States to participate in the development of the United States, at Cincinnati, Obio, on the United States, the paid for the time the one of the second day of September, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven. The States to participate in the development of the United States, the paid for the United States to participate in the development of the United States, at Cincinnation of the States, at Cincinnation

Some Rich Revelations.

Messrs. Ticknor & Fields have just pub-lished a volume entitled "Four Years of Fighting," which contains some rich revelations in regard to the course of France and England during the rebellion. After reaching Paris, Slidell made the acquaintance of Baron Ermile D'Erlanger, a Jewish banker, service shall not extend beyond sixty days after the close of the exhibition, four thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be found necessary.

Fourthly. For office rent at New York, for fixtures, stationery, and advertising; for rent of storehouse for reception of articles and products; for expenses of shipping, including cartages, &c.; for freights on the articles to be exhibited from New York to France, and for compensation of four clerks, in conformity with the joint resolution approved on the fifteenth of January, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, and for contingent expenses, the sum of thirty-three thousand seven hundred dollars, or so much thereof as may be found necessary.

Fifthly. For expenses in receiving, bonding, storage, cartage, labor, and so forth, at Havre; for railway transportation from Havre to Paris; for labor in the the palace; for seven months; for inguists (eight man) for seven months; for surards and keepers for seven months; for storing, packing-boxes, carting, and for material for repacking; for clerk-hire, stationery, rent, and contingent expenses, the sum of thirty-five thousand seven hundred and three dollars, or so much thereof as may be found necessary.

Sixthly. For the travelling expenses of ten professional and scientific commissioners, to be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, at the rate of one thousand dollars each, the service and with the advice and consent of the Senate, at the rate of one thousand dollars each, the service and the service and the service of the senate, at the rate of one thousand dollars each, the service of our acquaintance."

In the service of the senate, at the rate of one thousand dollars each, the senate of the senate, at the rate of one thousand dollars each to the senate of the senate, at the rate of one thousand dollars each to the senate of the senat

The Great Commagnetics.

(From his Boston Brankey, Priday, Pairy 6—p. m.

THE EXTENT OF THE "BURNT DISTRICT."

The great fire which has devastated Portland, the fairest city of the East, will forever remain upon record as the direct calamity of the kind that has ever visited this country. The fire in New York in December, 1834, which occurred on a night so cold that water froze in the engines and encased the firemen in thick coats of ice, destroyed a larger amount of property, but not so many buildings; it did not render thousands houseless, nor was the burnt district near so extensive. We have on the present occasion an area burnt over, extending more than a mile in length by an average breadth of one half a mile, or about three hundred and twenty acres, and not two hundred, as most of the papers have it. A mile square is six hundred and forty acres; here we have the mile one way by half the other. This data being fixed let our Boston readers imagine a fire to break out at Park street church, extend down Winter and Summer streets on the cast and spread itself southerly, sparing nothing in its course, until it reaches near to Roxbury line, taking in Tremont and Washington streets, and Harrison svenue and Hudson and Albany streets, and they will have something of an appreciating idea of the tremedous visitation in Portland and the extent to which this city is laid in ashes.

A PORSET OF CHINARYA.

It has been the proud bosst of Portland that it is the Forest City, and it deserves the name; not hundreds of houseless wanderers where their happy homes one stood.

A CONTRABY.

As you enter Portland by the Bogston and Portland railroad deport and turns to the land and portland railroad deport and turns to the land and portland railroad deport and turns to the land and portland railroad deport and turns to the land. The Great Confingration.

(From the Boston Breatny Commercial.)

PORTLAND, Friday, July 6-p. m.

A COSTMAST.

A sym enter Portland by the Bostos and Portland railroad depot and turn to the left, rising the bill, you come to large, elegantly arranged dwellings, with gardens tastefully laid out bestering the company of the latter of the arranged dwellings, with gardens tastefully laid out, bordering upon spacious and elevanly streets, the air fragrant with the breath of flowers. Here all is peace, happiness, and contentment. The birds sing in their gaudy cages at the windows, and the rich, luxurious curtains but half conceal the enchanting fair ones who steel a glance at your strange face as you pass alone.

contains but half concest the enchanting fair ones who steal a glance at your strange face as you pass along.

But you will have walked but a short distance below the scene of the fire opens to your view, and strikes you all the more painfully in contrast with the peaceful scenes you have just quitted. On the right, away down towards the water, in a low corner lot, you see where the conflagration began. It is a little fire, in a little building of the value of not more than fifty dollars, and accites no interest nor curlosity up in town when if is first heard of. It is only a shinty that is burning; that is all. But is it all? Anon the fire catches adjoining buildings, fellows to the first one; if gathers new force and leaps ambitiously upward, licking with its flaming tongues the stately pile of the sugar factory. That soon yields to the hot embrace; and from the vantage ground of that lofty roof and high windows the flames, let loose and fanned by the strong western breezes, spread and wreath, and flash up and carl thenselves around streets, up alleys, into churches, warchouses, hotels, banks, dwellings, and hold high carnival with everything that it meets in its headlong course, embraces but to burn and deatroy.

And so the fire raged through the 4th of July night, lighting up the horizon for miles and sources of milles around, and thrilling all

scene of desolation.

SKARCHNO AMONO THE BUINS.

Looking through the ruined streets in the lower part of the city, where the poorer dwellings stood, and where the chimneys look like a forest of pines blasted by the fire which has consumed their foliage, I saw small parties of men, women and children turning over the ashes of their houses to exhume what they possessed which could not be destroyed by fire. Farther along, and out of the range of the fire, I saw numerous little collections of furniture—a half dozen chairs, a little bedding, a pine table, a small looking-glass and some crockery, watched over by members of the family, happy, doubtless, that these humble as they were, had been saved, and waiting hopefully for a place to lay their heads.

beads.

How to MARE BELIEF EFFECTIVE.

I think that, in the benefactions which the liberality of the country will bestow in large measure upon the sufferers by the Portland fire these humble losses will not be forgotten. A little has been taken from them and made them destitute; a little, a very little aid now extended to them will make them rich. They who scatter five and ten dollars in an evening for thoughtless amusement, little know what a wealth of power for good there is in that sum judiciously disposed of for the relief of some one who is in the condition of a large number, this hour, in our neighboring

THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN PUBLISHED DAILY.

THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN

AND STATE OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROP there (by carriers) at 19 septe per month, enhantlant, \$6.00 per mounty \$6.00 as and \$6.00 for three months, described in

THE WHELL HATSONAL REPUBLICAN IN TOWN ed every Friday morning ; One copy see year ree copies one year, \$6.00; Tex capies con

and an era of prosperity dawn upon Pordland whereof all former prosperity was but as the faint glimmering of light which precedes the

faint glimmering of light which precedes the rising sun.

SATES.

Workmen have been employed at the ruins of various banking houses in exhuming the bank vaults and safes. It was reported that the vaults of one bank had been obsided and that all the valuables had been found intact. This gave hopes for the safety of the contents of the other vaults. Of the common counting-house safes I am afraid that not much hope exists that the valuables they covered have been preserved. I saw some five that had been opened, the woodwerk of which had been opened, the woodwerk of which had been turned to coal, and the books, papers, &c., they beld either hurned or charred into useless, defaced and crumbly masses. It is told that the cashier of one of of the banks bore off all the bills, securities, &c., which he held to his own house, quite out of the range of the fire, and so preserved them, leaving numberless packages and trunks which had been left with the bank for safe-keeping. He consulted with the directors as to the propriety of renoving those deposits with the property of the bank, but it was decided that they had better not be touched. The fate of those special deposits had not been ascertained up to the time of my leaving.

AN OBSERVATORY VIEW OF THE SUTE.

was decided that they had better not be touched. The fate of those special deposits had not been ascertained up to the time of my leaving.

As ossessavatory view or was seep.

After roaming through many streets of the burnt district—and one may walk through many miles of streets and yet not see the whole—I went with some Portland friends to Munjoy Hill; and, from the Observatory, took warvey of the whole field of the fire. The sight was very impressive. If is only from this point, where the eye takes in the whole area, that one can form a complete judgment of the vast extent of the disaster. The fire has made Portland the centre of interest for all sight-seers. Thousands are pouring into the city. The steinboats and railroads are taxed to the mimost of their capacity.

Numpelcours Eccher.

[From the Losson Resides.]

There is really not much to be said of the letter, or manifesto, of the Emperor of the French. It simply indicates the Imperial preference of the litter part of a fray, and resolution that, "Impens what may, France shall not be a loss." As for Austria and Prusia, Numelcon III, probably regards the issue of their quarrel as honest Lago calculated the results of the assassination he had planned of Cassio by Roderigo.

\*\*New whether he lill Casto Or Gassio hill blue, seasible do hill the other. Erag was makey for my gain.

The Emperor, who drew back from the war with Austria in 1859, not being prepared to face a united Germany, is not, perhaps, greatly concerned at the present division, in which the Germana will be cutting each other's throats. His argument is in favor of Haly, He attributes the present conflict to the geographical situation of Prusia imperfectly limited; to the wish of Germany for a political reconstruction more conformable to its wants; and to the necessity under which Italy is to secure her national independence. Necessity is a strong word, and it is reserved for the justification of Italy, the Emperor distinctly expressing his wish that for an equitable compensation Austria should

pean equilibrium, and the maintenance of that which he has contributed to constitute in Italy. Supposing, therefore, Italy, and pelled, by the necessity the Emperor recognizes, to go to war with Austria for Venetia, and to get worsted in the struggle, will not the Emperor, by his declaration, be bound to bring the armies of France to her rescue, and so to maintain the work to which they contributed?

The Emperor thinks Italy must strive for Venetia, and he is resolved that she shall not be crushed. This seems going a good halfway towards a quarrel with Austria, who will most certainly not recognize any necessity for the surrender of any part of her possessions. Happen what may, France repudiates territorial aggrandizement, only with this proviso: that there is to be no derangement of the present balance of power. Now an inevitable consequence of the war in prospect must be the derangement of the equilibrium. Whether Prussia or Austria gets the upper hand, there must be dismemberment, and therefore a pretence for France to demand an extension of her frontier by annexation of provinces, of course consenting to their absorption, as they always do when they cannot help being swallowed up. The declaration amounts to this: that, if any other power or powers aggrandize. France will help berself to some corresponding adane deciaration amounts to this: that, if any other power or powers aggrandize, France will help herself to some corresponding advantage. The robbery is to go round. The extent of France's self-denial is that she will not begin the spoliation. The time for her action is thus marked out.

action is thus marked out—
When the hartly burly stone,
When the battle's tost and won.
When the victors carve out the spoil France
will claim compensation for their gains, and
all in the interest, not of her ambition, but
of the European equilibrium forsooth. But
the demand will not involve a new war, for
it will be so discreetly timed that the other
parties will be too much exhausted to enter
upon a fresh struggle.

The National Convention.

The National Convention.

If no other indication had been afforded us that the proposed National Union Convention at Philadelphia is regarded by the radical leaders as a formidable movement, the evident agitation and flutter which it has created among the leading organs would have sufficed. Their apprehensions seem to have been stirred up most thoroughly, and the New York Tribune in particular has rome almost frantic over it.

gone almost frantic over it.

By their acts our radical friends belle their

who scatter five and ten dollars in an evening for thoughtless amusement, little know in that a wealth of power for good there is in that sun judiciously disposed of for the retail arge number, this hour, in our neighboring city. Let them arreat the fugitive ten dollar greenback that is now fluttering between their wallets and some coveted pleasure and transfer it to hands where it will spring up and yield manifold blessings.

It cannot look upon the clitzens of Portland with too much admiration. Their conduct is worthy of all praise. In the midst of the most wide-spread desolation, visited by one of the direct calamities, they do not sit with folded bands and idly mourn, nor dotty fill the streets with their lamentations, nor disturb their thoughts and judgment with folded bands and idly mourn, nor dotty fill the streets with their lamentations, nor disturb their thoughts and judgment with folded bands and idly mourn, nor dotty fill the streets with their lamentations, nor disturb their thoughts and judgment with folded bands and idly mourn, nor disturb their thoughts and judgment with folded bands and idly mourn, nor disturb their thoughts and judgment with folded bands and idly mourn, nor dotty fill the streets with their lamentations, nor disturb their thoughts and judgment with folded bands and idly mourn, nor dotty fill the streets with their lamentations, nor disturb their thoughts and judgment with folded bands and idly mourn, nor dotty fill the streets with their lamentations, nor disturb their thoughts and judgment with folded bands and idly mourn, nor dotty fill the streets with their lamentations, nor disturb their thoughts and judgment with folded bands and idly mourn, nor dotty fill the streets with their lamentations, nor disturb their thoughts and judgment with folded bands and idly mourn, nor dotty fill the streets with their lamentations, nor disturb their thoughts and judgment with folded bands and idly mourn, nor dotty fill the streets with formation of particular the mourne of the fill the